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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/209,162	12/10/1998	MICHELLE BAKER	BAK-004	9135

7590 03/14/2002

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EXAMINER

PAULA, CESAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/209,162	BAKER, MICHELLE
Examiner	Art Unit	
CESAR B PAULA	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24,26 and 27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-24,26 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 12/27/2001.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claim 27 has been added. Claims 1-24, and 26-27 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13, 20, and 26-27 are independent claims.

Drawings

3. This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. Claim 1 has been amended to correct insufficient antecedent basis deficiencies, therefore its rejection has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-2, and 10-11, 20, and 22 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1 (pages 182-185, 201-205, 210-217, 265-271, 11/3/97), in view of Mosher, Microsoft Outlook E-Mail & Fax Guide (12/1/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *a) a plurality of authoring components a firstcreating a representation of a document including an other than text portion.* However, Mosher discloses: "add remove information fields....Toolbox Use the Toolbox to add more text boxes, buttons, and other elements.....View Code....to enhance the form with the VBScript programming language" (p. 3)-- *other than text.* It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Mosher, because Mosher teaches: Outlook is very flexible in the creation of documents by using multiple document creation components --"design forms that can do almost anything you can imagine in Outlook" (p. 3).

Moreover, Fleming discloses: *b) encoding means for automatically encoding said representations...into an Internet-compatible email message --"Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process"* (page 201, pgph 1). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to create prepare and mail—encode—through the Internet- email documents.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said representations --"There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages....."* (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to read or decode email documents.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: *.....said plurality of authoring components include at least one installable component. --“...Once you’re done typing you message, open the Tools menu and select Spelling.....”* (page 203, pgph 4). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user to check the spelling with an installed spelling checking component.

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: *said encoding means and said decoding means communicate bidirectionally.... at least one of said*
-- “There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages.....” (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user to retrieve an email message or reply to an author or other users or readers.

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: *at least one of said authoring components includes means for recognizing whether a user is an author or a reader...*
-- “There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages.....” (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user to retrieve an email message or reply to an author or other users or readers.

Claim 20 is directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claim 1, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 20, Fleming discloses: *d) providing a document decoding component which decodes a received document..... --“Opening a message isn’t the only way to read it, You can read through a message.....”* (page 213, pgph 1). In

the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user decode or view Internet-compatible email message.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: *c) linking the document-authoring component with the document-decoding component* --“Opening a message isn’t the only way to read it, You can read through a message.” (page 213, pgph 1). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program which allowed a user automatically preview Internet-compatible email message.

7. Claims 3-4, and 8-9, 12, 21, and 26 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Wolf et al (Pat. # 5,818,447, 10/6/1998, filed on 6/6/1996).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: “Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery.” (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *.....said plurality of authoring components include at least one spreadsheet component, and a graphic component.* However, Wolf et al disclose: “. . . the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message.” (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and “. . . the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications. spreadsheet program.” (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and by Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach above the implementation of full-featured application programs (word processors, spreadsheet, drawing etc.) for display and editing an e-mail message.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery....." (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose:*said plurality of authoring components include at least one... ofdatabase component, a presentation component.....* However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program....." (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note....." (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery....." (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *d) a plurality of mailbox/browser components.....displaying mailbox contents in a different style.* However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14, lines 56-62). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al to display the *mailbox contents in a different style*, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note....." (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery....." (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *d) a plurality of mailbox/browser components.....displaying mailbox contents in a different style*. However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14, lines 56-62). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al to display the *mailbox contents in a different style*, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note....." (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery....." (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *at least one of said authoring components includes means for allowing a user to create a read-only document*. However, Wolf et al disclose: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14, lines 56-62) , and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program....." (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al *to create a read-only document* as it was well known in the art at the time of the invention, because Wolf et al teach: "..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note....." (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 20, Fleming discloses:*providing a plurality of document authoring components* --“Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery.....” (page 204, pgph 4), and “...Once you’re done typing you message, open the Tools menu and select Spelling.....” (page 203, pgph 4). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to personalize email documents using an stationary graphics, and spellchecking components among other document-authoring components.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: “Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery.....” (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose:*linking each of said document-authoring components with the document-encoding component*. However, Wolf et al disclose: “...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message.....” (Col. 14, lines 56-62) , and “...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program.....” (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf et al to had linked *each of said document-authoring components with the document-encoding component*, because Wolf et al teach: “..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note.....” (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Regarding independent claim 26, Fleming discloses: “Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery” (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *a) a plurality of authoring components a first ...for creating a different kind*

of email message. However, Mosher discloses: “add remove information fields....Toolbox Use the Toolbox to add more text boxes, buttons, and other elements.....View Code....to enhance the form with the VBScript programming language” (p. 3)—*different type of email message.* It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Mosher, because Mosher teaches: “design forms that can do almost anything you can imagine in Outlook” (p. 3).

Moreover, Fleming teaches an email authoring program to create prepare and mail— encode—through the Internet- email documents: *b) encoding means for automatically encoding said representations...into an Internet-compatible email message* --“Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process” (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *including a message type identifier.* However, Wolf discloses: “the email client determines which mail note should be launched....determined by the selected message” (col. 20, lines 15-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf, because Wolf teaches above the invocation of the proper email note for reading and viewing the email message.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said representations* --“There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages.....” (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to read or decode email documents. Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *message type identifier is used to determine which reading component is used to read a decoded email message.* However, Wolf discloses: “the email client determines which mail note should be launched....determined by the selected message” (col. 20, lines 15-67). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming and Wolf, because Wolf teaches above the invocation of the proper email note for reading and viewing the decoded internet-compatible email message.

8. Claims 13-14 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Bradshaw et al, hereinafter Bradshaw (Pat. # 6,065,056, 5/16/00, filed on 8/13/98).

Regarding independent claim 13, Fleming discloses: *a) a plurality of authoring components a firstcreating a representation of a document including other than text* --“Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery.....” (page 204, pgph 4). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to personalize email documents using stationary graphics.

Moreover, Fleming discloses: *b) encoding means for automatically encoding said representations...* --“Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process.....” (page 201, pgph 1). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to create and prepare Internet-compatible email documents.

Moreover, Fleming discloses: *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said representations* --“There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages.....” (page 213, pgph 1-3). In the preceding quote Fleming teaches an email authoring program to read or decode email documents.

Furthermore, Fleming discloses “There are many things you can do with the message that you retrieve from your mail server.....reading messages.....” (page 213, pgph 1-3). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose *at least one of said authoring components includes means for*

determining whether the user is a student or a teacher. Bradshaw teaches: “enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail” (col.3, lines 30-67, and col.4, lines 16-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, and the monitoring of a student by a teacher or supervisor through a password protected account as taught by Bradshaw, because Bradshaw teaches above the monitoring, and blocking of offensive email messages by a supervisor—*teacher*.

Claim 14 is directed towards an electronic mail client for implementing the mail client found in claim 2, and is similarly rejected.

9. Claims 15-16 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Bradshaw et al, further in view of Wolf et al.

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: “Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery” (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said plurality of authoring components include at least one... ofworkbook component, and a graphic component.* However, Wolf et al disclose: “the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message” (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and “the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program” (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw and Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach above the implementation of full-featured application programs (word processors, spreadsheet, drawing etc.) for display and editing an e-mail message.

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: "Using Outlook Express, you can make all of your messages use a particular stationery" (page 204, pgph 4). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said plurality of authoring components include at least one... ofdatabase component, a presentation component.* However, Wolf et al disclose: "the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message" (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program" (Col. 23, lines 61-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Wolf et al, because Wolf et al teach: "allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note" (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

10. Claims 5-7, and 23-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Mosher as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hong et al (Pat. # 5,710,883, 1/20/1998, filed on 3/10/1995).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process....." (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose:*said encoding means includes MIME-compatible encoding means.* However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used....." (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: ".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message....." (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process....." (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *.....said encoding means includes means for creating a MIME-compatible file.....* However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used....." (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: ".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message....." (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process....." (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said encoding means such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user.* However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used....." (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al *such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: ".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message....." (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process....." (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *.....said decoding means includes means for concatenating a multipart MIME message.....* However, Hong et al disclose: ".....HTML documents.....are then concatenated

into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: “Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process.....” (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said decoding means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user.* However, Hong et al disclose: “...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming and Hong et al *means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Claims 23-24 are directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claims 6-7 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

11. Claims 17-19 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fleming, Internet Explorer 4 6-In-1, in view of Bradshaw, and further in view of Hong et al.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: “Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process” (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes MIME-compatible encoding means.* However, Hong et al disclose: “program then converts each new note into a formal HTML

document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 13, Fleming discloses: “Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process” (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes means for creating a MIME-compatible file*.... However, Hong et al disclose: “program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: “Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process” (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said encoding means such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*. However, Hong et al disclose: “program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al *such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *said decoding means includes means for concatenating a multipart MIME message*. However, Hong et al disclose: "HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: "HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Fleming discloses: "Creating a message to send through the Internet is a very simple process" (page 201, pgph 1). Fleming fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said decoding means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user*. However, Hong et al disclose: "...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used....." (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al *means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: "HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message" (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

13. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dawson (Pat.# 6,252,588 B1, 6/26/01, filed on 6/16/98).

Regarding independent claim 27, Dawson discloses: the creation, encoding, and decoding of an audio-visual email using components integrated in a single email application. The email is internet compatible to be sent over any network (col. 1,L.22-30, and col.7,L.40-col.8,L.56).

Furthermore, Dawson teaches the automatic determination of which of the audio-visual components is to decode the email, and then opening up the email using such component(s) (col.9,L.41-67).

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments filed 12/27/2001 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claim 1, the Applicant notes that the non-text elements of the email taught by Mosher are not able to be encoded in internet-compatible email messages (p.4, lines 6-11). The Examiner disagrees, because Mosher teaches the integration of Microsoft Outlook--

email application—for creating/editing, and posting on an Internet web site forms or non-textual email segments (p.2,items 1-4). Mosher teaches above that the same form created by the user is what is sent via email, and then posted on an Internet web site.

Moreover, the Applicant indicates that Mosher never mentions the Internet (p.4,L.16-20). Although it is true that Mosher never mentions the word “Internet”, it was notoriously well known to one of ordinary skill in the art that the “Web” was synonymous with the “World Wide Web or Internet”. In other words the template taught by Mosher was published over the “Internet” or “Web” site via an email.

Moreover, The Applicant points out that the templates disclosed by Mosher were intended to be used in a LAN (p.4,L.21-p.5,L.4). The Examiner disagree with this interpretation of Mosher, because Mosher is only presenting an example of a form or template to be emailed. Mosher does not exclusively emails this template; the template could be anything the user would desire to create and email (p.2, item 1).

Further, the Applicant indicates that Mosher ‘custom data fields’ taught by Mosher would be lost in mail were sent over the Internet (p.6, L.11-16). The custom information described in the 327 patent is not the same as the templates taught by Mosher, because patent 327 talks about some information being lost. First of all, this patent is not saying that templates or forms would be lost (col.2,L.20-44). One cannot assume from this statement that this information is a template or a form, because some information is not pointing to anything in concrete; this could mean one or two character, font,etc. Second, even if this information was a template or a form, patent 327 is stating that some information or part of the template is being lost not all, so that some non-text would still be transmitted via the Internet. Mosher refutes this idea, because Mosher teaches

that the forms created by Microsoft Outlook were sent via email, and goes further to say that forms were to be sent and published on an Internet Web site without any mention of loss (p.2, 4).

Moreover, the Applicant states that posting a document on a web site has nothing to do with email (p.7,L.3-12). The Examiner disagrees, because Mosher teaches posting a document on a web site over the Internet (p.2, item 4). Fleming teaches the posting of document on a newsgroup over the Internet (p.265).

Moreover, the Applicant states that the Internet is being changed to make it outlook compatible (p.7,L.17-27). As far as can be ascertained from patent 327, the Internet is not being modified whatsoever, what was modified was the email format to accommodate non-textual information (col.1,L.52-col.2,L.67). This change in email format was in effect as early as 9/93 (as evidenced by Anand et al, pat.5,974,416, filed on 11/97 by Microsoft Corp.col.2,L.50-63)).

Moreover, the Applicant indicates that Fleming, and Mosher are not combinable (p.8,L.7-15). The Examiner disagrees, because both Mosher, and Fleming deals with the emailing of documents text/nontextual documents via the Internet (p.201, and 204). Mosher is more specific about the creation of non-textual forms (p.1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Fleming, and Mosher, because Mosher describes that Outlook is very flexible in the creation of documents by using multiple document creation components or teaches design forms which can almost do anything (p.3).

Moreover, the Applicant remarks that Outlook Express was designed so that all message could be represented in HTML (p.9,L.9-17). The Examiner fails to see where this information is coming from, because Fleming teaches creating text/non-text email, and sometimes allowing the

insertion of links into the email (p.204, & p.268); this is not teaching that all message were being represented in HTML.

Claims 4, 10-11, and 20, 26 stand rejected based on the same rationale stated above

Regarding claim 13, the Applicant notes that Bradshaw does not teach the determination of whether a person is a teacher or a student (p.12,L.21-p.13.L.2). The Examiner disagrees, because Bradshaw teaches determining whether or not to give access to an email log to monitor emails based on whether a person is a supervisor—*a teacher*—or a user—*a student* (col.3,L.28-52, and col.5,L.35-40).

Claims 14-16 stand rejected based on the same rationale stated above

Regarding claims 5-7, and 23-24, the Applicant indicates once more that it was not possible at the time of Hong et al, to send email with non-text content over the Internet without losing the non-text content (p.13,L.16-21). The Applicant relies on a vague quote from patent 327, which as far as the Examiner can ascertain has little or no relevance to the teachings of Mosher, Fleming, or Hong et al. First of all, this patent is not saying that templates or forms would be lost (col.2,L.20-44). The Applicant has yet to prove using this patent that the information lost is the non-textual content. Anand (first reference made above) teaches that the MIME format was design to allow the transfer of non-textual information via email through the Internet. Patent 327 refers to RFC 821-822 (col.,L.20-30), whereas the MIME standard is described by RFC 1521 as taught in Anand (col.2,L.50-67). So then one cannot argue that patent 327 applies to MIME format for sending email containing non-textual content over the Internet.

Conclusion

15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

I. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Anand et al. (Pat. # **5,974,416**), Venkatraman et al. (Pat. # **6,014,688**), and Ludwig (Pat. # **6,275,849**).

II. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Director United States Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

- **(703) 746-7238**, (for **After Final** communications intended for entry)
- **(703) 746-7239**, (for **Formal** communications intended for entry)

Or:

- **(703) 746-7240**, (for **Informal or Draft** communications for discussion only, please label
“**PROPOSED**” or “**DRAFT**”).

**Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).**

CBP



STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

2/28/02